RURAL DISTRICT OF DRIFFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1956



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

L. S. BIELBY.

Vice-Chairman:

G. W. E. OGDEN.

Members:

DEAS, Mrs. S.
ELING, Mrs. D. A.
FREER, Mrs. J.
HOGARTH, Mrs. E. J.
SLATER, Mrs. H. M.
PURCELL, Rev. S. T.
SELLER, Rev. J. S.
HOPPER. J. W.

MIDDLEWOOD, H.
NEWLOVE, W. R.
NOBLE, J. W.
PICKERING, T. V.
ROBINSON, J. D.
SISSONS, A. W.
WALKER, G. L.
WEBSTER, T. R.

Clerk of the Council: R. B. TOLLETT.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer, East Riding County Council:

E. T. COLVILLE, M.D., M.B., B.S.(Hons.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager: S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
F. SKIRROW, M.A.P.H.I.

Waterworks Engineer and Inspector:
T. LEARY.

Consulting Engineer:
D. H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE,

SCHOOL CLINIC,

OXFORD STREET,

BRIDLINGTON.

To the Chairman and Councillors, Rural District of Driffield,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Rural District for the Year 1956,

There were no adverse factors affecting the health of the District during the year.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Health Committee of the Council and my fellow officials for their ready assistance at all times.

I am.

Yours faithfully,

E. T. COLVILLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM.

Rural District			• • •	• • •			• • •	Driffield
Area in acres			• • •	• • •		• • •		98,423
Population: 1956	Regi	strar G	eneral	• • •			• • •	10,960
Rateable value	• • •		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	£83,327
Product of penny	rate	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	£333
Number of inhabi	ted h	onses		• • •	• • •	• • •		3,349
Birth-rate	• • •		• • •				• • •	15.6
Death-rate	• • •	• • •		• • •		• • •	• • •	11.8
Infantile mortality	• • • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	17.5

VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) LIVE BIRTHS.

					Male.	Female	. Total.
Legitimate	• • •				101	67	168
Illegitimate	• • •		• • •	• • •		3	3
							171
Birth-rate	• • •	• • •	• • •			15.6	per 1,000
Percentage o	f illegi	itimate	births				1.7

(b) STILL-BIRTHS.

There were 7 still-births (6 legitimate, 1 illegitimate) during the year, equivalent to a rate of 0.64 per 1,000 population.

(e) DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Rural District was 129. This is equal to a death-rate of 11.8 per 1,000. The comparability factor to correct the crude death-rate for age and sex distribution in the Rural District is calculated by the Registrar General at 1.02, this on multiplication with the actual rate gives a comparative death-rate of 12.0 per 1,000.

The causes are given in Table 1.

(d) INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

There were 3 deaths (legitimate) in infants under 1 year of age. The infantile mortality rate based upon the number of live births registered during the year, i.e., 171, is equivalent to a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 births.

(e) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from maternal causes.

TABLE 1.

Causes of Death in Driffield R.D., 1956 (R.G.).

				N	Iales.	Females.
All	causes				70	59
	Cancer, stomach				3	1
	Cancer, lung, bronchus				2	_
	Caneer, breast					3
	Cancer, other sites				8	4.
	Diabetes				1	_
	Vascular lesions of nervo	us sys	tem		6	15
	Coronary disease, angina				13	1
	Hypertension with heart	disea	se		_	3
	Other heart disease				13	13
	Other circulatory disease				5	5
	Pneumonia				2	1
	Bronehitis				_	2
	Nephritis and nephrosis				2	_
	Congenital malformations	S			1	_
	Other defined and ill-defined	ned di	iseases		8	7
	Aceidents (excluding mot	tor ve	hiele)		4	1-
	Suieide				2	_

TABLE II.

PROVISIONAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTHS.

Live births	 	15.7 per 1,000 population.
Still-births	 	23.0 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

DEATHS.

Death-rate	 11.7 per 1,000 population.
Infant mortality	 23.8 per 1,000 related live births

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year:—

Dysentery		 		1
Erysipelas		 		1
Food Poisoning		 		3
Measles		 		23
Pueumonia		 		1()
Scarlet Fever		 	• • •	2
Whooping Coug	h	 		64

There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1956, is as follows:—

In addition, 21 children received boosting doses.

The estimated number of children immunised at any time who were born between 1942 and 1956, inclusive, is as follows:—

Tuberculosis, 1956.

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:—

No.		•			
	Pulme	onary.	Non-Pu	lmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of cases on the Register					
at 31st December, 1955	18	12	$\overline{2}$	3	35
Added to the Register:—					
(a) Cases notified for the first					
time during the year		1	Bereite	1	2
(b) Inward transfers	_		the same	1	4
Removed from the Register on					
account of death, change of					
address, etc	2			_	2
Number of cases on the Register					
at 31st December, 1956	16	16	2	5	39

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examinations are sent either to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull or to the Pathological Laboratory at the County Hospital, Beverley.

The bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk supplies and ice-cream is carried out at the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The service is maintained by the County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These services are maintained by the East Riding County Council. Clinics serving the area are established in Driffield, Kilham and Middleton.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The Divisional and Assistant Divisional Medical Officers are responsible for these services in the area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year under review the laying of water mains, Contract No. 4 (commenced in 1955), was continued and completed by the end of 1956.

The Contractor having laid in all 6,450 yards of 9", 10,520 yards of 8", 6,060 yards of 6" and 4,350 yards of 4", together with all valves, hydrants and specials.

In November, 1956, work was commenced on Contract No. 6 for the building of the new pumping station, contact tank and engineer's house at Kilham, the mass concrete reservoir at Maiden's Grave and the mass concrete reservoir and booster station at Tibthorpe. Work on this Contract has progressed exceedingly well—partly owing to the very mild and open winter—and it is anticipated that the scheme will be in operation by October or a little earlier.

71 connections have been made to the Council's mains during the year, 53 domestic and 18 metered.

15 samples of water were submitted to the City of Kingston-upon-Hull Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological analysis, all of which were highly satisfactory.

Water at Hutton and Nafferton is chlorinated, the reagent used being Voxan Special Type C solution, the feeders are by Wallace & Tiernan, Ltd., the dosage per 30,000 gallons of raw water being 2 gallons of 0.5% solution at Hutton and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of 0.5% solution at Nafferton.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year the extension of the Kilham sewerage system from the West End to the Waterworks Pumping Station was completed, as also was the extension at Wetwang to serve the Southfield View Council Houses and other properties in the vicinity.

Steady progress was made throughout the year on the two complete village schemes at Langtoft and North Dalton, and by the end of the year the whole of the village main sewers and the new works had been completed in both cases, and the connection of properties along the sewers was in hand. This latter work was complex because of the restrictions of the new schemes to foul sewage only, thus necessitating the separating of rainwater connections. Consideration was given during the year to the desirability of payments towards the cost of closet conversions in accordance with Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936, particularly in view of the new schemes being carried out, but the Council decided not to adopt the section. Particulars of the progress made in the provision of water closets in the villages sewered will be given in next year's report.

As far as Hutton Cranswick was concerned, where—as reported last year—a comprehensive scheme had been prepared to include the village of Watton and utilise an ex-R.A.F. works for disposal, progress was brought to a halt following the receipt of circular 10/56 in February, 1956, which endorsed the announcement of a restriction on expenditure for capital works. Thus, though the stage had been reached that estimates could have been invited for the work, the Ministry were unable to sanction the scheme going forward and no progress can be reported.

A new settling tank constructed by direct labour at the Middleton Sewage Works has given increased efficiency to the existing works.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Once again steady progress has been made in the conversion of pail closets to water closets, 49 pail closets being abolished and 54 new water closets being provided, 16 of the new water closets being provided in connection with Improvement Grant works.

All the 13 new houses built privately during the year were provided with water closet accommodation.

The approximate numbers of the various types of accommodation at the end of the year were as follows:—

 Water Closets
 ...
 1,081

 Pail Closets
 ...
 2,024

 Privy Middens
 ...
 ...

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

The position as to scavenging throughout the district is as described in previous reports, viz., a collection each calendar month by the Council's refuse collection vehicle of indestructible household refuse only. By special arrangement with the Air Ministry the 173 houses on the Driffield R.A.F. Station are given a weekly collection of household refuse.

There is no collection of closet pail contents except in the villages of Nafferton and Wansford by a private contractor, paid by the Council for his work at Nafferton for which a special rate contribution is collected, and paid directly by householders at Wansford.

As previously commented on, the arrangement whereby in the rest of the district householders have to dispose of closet pail contents on whatever land is available is frought with excessive fouling of land and other insanitary methods of disposal. Though the sewerage schemes completed and envisaged will improve the position in the villages concerned, there seems little hope of an improvement elsewhere in the form of a suitable service being provided by the Council.

The "Vaci-tank" described in last year's report continued to give satisfactory service for the emptying of both Council House and private septic tank contents, and enabled more regular and efficient attention to be given.

SALVAGE.

Tins, light metal and other salvageable materials delivered to the Council's tips are sold to a Salvage Dealer. The dealer is responsible for sorting and loading his own transport, and the income derived from these sales amounted to £57 during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following Tabular Statement sets out the number and nature of inspections made, types of premises visited, purpose of these visits, action taken and results of such action:—

		I	nspections.		o. in strict.
Houses—(excluding R.A.F.)			507	3	176
Houses—subsequent visits	• • •		63		
Houses—informal action taken			37		
Houses—informal action complied with			33		
Honses—found not to be in all respects fit I	for hun				
habitation			55		
Honses—found overcrowded during the year			7		
Houses-found overcrowded at end of year			31		
Houses—disinfected after infectious disease			3		
Houses—disinfested for vermin (bed-bugs)			Nil		
New houses built by the Council					Nil
New houses built by Private Enterprise					13
New houses in course of erection by the Co	ouncil				4
New houses in course of erection by Private	Enterpi	ise			9
Drainage Works—all types of premises			236		
Water Supplies—all types of premises			45		
Shops, other than Meat Shops			62		
Meat Shops, Stalls, etc			518		
Slaughterhouses			872		8
Ice-cream—registered premises			34		26
Other Food Inspections			46		
Dairies			2		1
Knacker's Yards			9		1
Rats and Mice Destruction			359		
Privy and Pail Closets converted to Water	Closets				52
Nuisances found and remedied					24
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Exam	ination	—to	tal		11
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examples	ninatio	n fr	om Pump	ing	
Stations					6
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Ex	taminat	ion	from Pul	blic	
Stand-taps					5
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Ex-	aminati	011	from Priv		
Supplies			• • •		Nil
Water Samples sent for Chemical Exam	ination	fre	om Pump	ing	
Stations		• • •	***	• • •	2

CAMPING SITES

There is still a fairly big demand for sites on which to station temporary dwellings, used chiefly for week-end and holiday periods, though in a few eases applications were received for use as permanent dwellings. Town and Country Planning legislation is probably the most efficient limiting factor on this type of development, and this Council has, as far as licensing under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, dealt with each case on merit.

Licences issued authorised the use of moveable dwellings as follows:—Beeford 2, Gembling 1, Kilhani 1, Nafferton 2, North Frodingham 9.

A licence was also in force for a camping site for 9 caravans at the King's Head Inn, Nafferton.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no swimming baths or pools in the district, either public or private.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's rodent control operates under the system of part grant towards the work of the Ministry of Agriculture, l'isheries and Food, subject to the standard of control being satisfactory. During the year test bait and maintenance treatment were carried out on the district's sewers. Regular treatments were given to the Cranswick Tip and other known black spots in various villages, again with satisfactory results. In addition, treatments were given to many private premises.

Many farmers avail themselves of the service of the Rodent Control Section of the Agricultural Executive Committee for regular treatment, and to those who have not yet adopted this system I would strongly recommend it as a worthwhile service enabling them to comply with their responsibilities under the Pests Act, and as a means of preventing damage to their foodstuffs.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Again I am glad to report that no house, either private or Council House, was found to be infested with bed bugs, though occasional disinfestations were made for fleas and cockroaches.

SCHOOLS

There were no further conversions to water carriage at schools in the district during the year, though schemes submitted by the East Riding County Council include proposed conversions at Bainton, Garton, Kilham and Kirkburn Schools.

HOUSING

The total number of Council Houses occupied at the end of the year was 462, with 4 Council Houses in course of erection.

Total number of applicants for Council Houses at end of year-182,

Under private enterprise 13 houses have been completed and 9 are in course of erection, all of traditional types.

During the year 2 cases of overcrowding were abated by moving into Council Houses.

Applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949, numbered 16, involving on completion of the suggested works 17 separate dwellings. In respect of 13 of these proposed improvements, grants of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ were given, while in 2 other eases grants of 25% were allowed. I application was refused.

3 of the schemes were completed during the year, as were 13 granted in the previous year, making in all a total of 16.

FOOD

The amount of time spent on food premises was limited, due to pressure of other work, such as the supervision of the various sewerage schemes previously mentioned, and thus it must be admitted that the progress made under the Food Hygiene Regulations was not all that one would have desired. No particular educational activity in this sphere took place, though every opportunity was taken to incorporate sound advice in routine visits to all types of premises.

MILK SUPPLY

By far the largest proportion of milk retailed in the district is supplied by large dairy concerns, most of the milk being heat treated. As from 6th December, 1955, under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1955, the whole of the Driffield Rural District was included in an area in which the sale of milk other than of an approved Special Designation was prohibited. The effect of that is that raw untreated milk other than tuberculin tested is no longer available. There are still a number of producer-retailers supplying tuberculin tested milk direct from the farm to customers, though in the main the small producer-retailer now sends his milk to the larger dairies where heat treatment is given to the milk.

Biological samples are taken by officers of the East Riding County Council, from whom no reports of positive samples were received. Two samples taken at the receiving dairy in Kingston-upon-Hull from milk produced in this district were, however, reported as being positive in respect of brucella abortus, while one other showed positive tuberele bacillus. In all these three eases the milk was pasteurised at the dairy. Appropriate investigations were instituted by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The following licences for the sale of milk were granted by this Authority during the year:—

Tuberculin '	l'ested	 	 8
Pasteurised		 	 8
Sterilised		 	 13

Supplementary licences were granted as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested	 		1
Pasteurised	 • • •	• • •	1
Sterilised	 		2

ICE-CREAM

26 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream, only 1 of these being a manufactory which employs the cold-mix method.

During the year 8 samples were reported as Grade 3 and 1 Grade 4. As all these were from large well reputed manufacturers, held in each case in pre-packed form in an efficient refrigerator by the retailer, no explanation was available for the unsatisfactoriness of the results. The samples concerned actually included repeat samples from 4 retailers and conditions at the premises were well up to standard. Further samples taken were quite satisfactory.

The total of 18 samples submitted for the district showed results as follows:—

Grade	1	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	6
Grade	2	• • •		•••	•••	3
${\rm Grade}$	3	• • •		•••	• • •	8
Grade	4			• • •		1

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

100% inspections of carcases was maintained at the 8 licensed slaughterhouses, and whilst conditions are not all that can be desired in all the slaughterhouses, it is only fair to say that on the whole a good measure of co-operation is given by the trade in turning out a satisfactory commodity. Here it may be mentioned that the general standard of animals slaughtered is of prime quality. The total number of visits made for meat inspection purposes was 872.

Condemned meat and offals are coloured green with a marking fluid specially prepared for the purpose, and the surrender certificates issued incorporates a form of receipt from the collector to the effect that none of the meat will be used for human consumption.

Little call was made for condemnation of unsound foodstuffs and no special inspection of any particular consignment was necessary.

In the early months of the year 19 Forms A in respect of cases of anthrax were issued by the Diseases of Animals Authority for cases occurring amongst beasts and pigs. Advice on preventive inoculation of handlers and action as to milk supplies was undertaken. Two of the forms were immediately withdrawn following full investigation, and none of the cases found their way into slaughterhouses.

The following tables give further statistical details:—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	. 726	16	7	1076	750	Nil
	. 726	16	7	1076	750	Nil
All diseases except Tuber-						
culosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole careases condemned	1	_	4	14	6	_
Carcases of which some	;					
part or organ was con-						
demned	. 71	1	_	19	5	_
Percentage of the number						
inspected affected with						
disease other than tuber-						
culosis or cysticerci	9.9	6.3	57.1	3.1	1.5	_
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole earcases condemned		1	_	_	_	_
Carcases of which some						
part or organ was con-		0			0.0	
demued		3	-	_	30	_
Percentage of the number						
inspected affected with		25.0			4.0	
tuberculosis Cysticercosis.	. 7.0	25.0	_	-	4.0	_
Carcases of which some						
part or organ was con-						
demued	_	_	_	_	_	_
Carcases submitted to						
treatment by refrigera-						
tion	_	_	_	_	_	_
Generalised and totally						
condemned		_	_	-	-	_
		0.11				
Details of condemnation	is are as	follov	vs :			

Tuberculosis.			Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcase and Org	ans	 	1	_	_	_
Heads and Tong		 	21	_	24	_
Livers		 	1.0	_	1	_
Lungs		 	39	_	6	-
Mesenteries		 	7	_	16	_
Spleens		 	1	_	_	-
Kidneys		 	3	_	_	_
Diaphragm		 	1	_	_	-
Udders		 	2	_	_	-
Hearts		 • • •	1	_	-	dime
Part Carcases		 	1	_	-	_

Other than Tuberc	ulosis.			Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcase and C	rgans	• • •		1	1.4	6	4
Heads and To	ngues			6	_	_	_
Livers				62	5	2	_
Lungs				4	9	5	_
Kidneys				•)	_	2	
Heart				•)	_		_
Spleen				_	_	1	_
Part Carcases				8	14	1.	_
12 th 1 T total	1	z	1		L 0 L		

Estimated total weight of condemned meat—3 tons 3 cwts.

10 premises were on the register for the preparation of preserved food.

518 visits were made to these premises, the standard of which is on the whole satisfactory. Comprehensive improvements will in most cases be linked up with those for slaughterhouses adjoining, and until the new standard for slaughterhouses is available major work will probably be held over.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

		No. of
Premises.	Register.	Inspections.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities		1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7		1
is enforced by the Local Authority (3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced		19
by the Local Authority	. 2	2
Total	. 32	22
		_

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.				Found.	Remedicd.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)				Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	• • •			Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) insufficient				Nil	Nil
(b) unsuitable or defective				1	Nil
(c) not separate for sexes				Nil	Nil
					_
		Total	• • •	1	Nil





